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MARCH 4, 1885,
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(With Every Club of 5 an Extra
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AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE,

To whom, under above offers, the
regular liberal cash commission
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Poster, Agents' Circular, and Sam-
ple Copies will be sent Free.

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Distribute Them Everywhere.

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THE WEEKLY GLOBE,
BOSTON, MASS.

NO THREE-CENT STAMPS

will be accepted by THE WEEKLY GLOBE in pay-
ment of subscriptions on account of the new
postage law, which substitutes two-cent stamps in
their place. Stamps of the denomination of one or
two will be received as heretofore.

HOW TO REMIT, ETC.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE is sent everywhere in the
United States and Canada, one year, free of postage,
for only \$1.00, six copies for only \$5.00.
All subscriptions should be sent by postal order,
registered letter, or draft on New York or Boston,
though, if more convenient for the sender, postage
stamps will be accepted. When stamps are sent they
should be of the denomination of one, two or three
cents.

To ensure immediate attention and prompt answers,
all letters should be addressed to "THE WEEKLY
GLOBE, Boston, Mass."

Every letter and postal card should bear the full
name of the writer, his post office, county and State.
Every notice of change of residence should give
former as well as present address, and both in full.
Every notice to discontinue should give the town
county and State to which the paper is being sent.
All copies lost in the mails will be duplicated free of
expense.

When postage stamps are sent they should not be
registered.
All exchange newspapers and magazines should be
addressed simply, "Lock Drawer 5220, Boston, Mass."
Sample copies are free.

TO OUR READERS.

When you answer any of the advertise-
ments in this paper, please do us the favor
to mention that you saw the same in THE
BOSTON WEEKLY GLOBE.

Boston Weekly Globe.

TUESDAY, NOV. 20, 1883.

A NEW STORY

began last week on page 7. It is entirely differ-
ent in plot from any story yet published in THE
GLOBE, and of such power and interest that it will
please every reader. Between now and March 4,
1885, we shall publish sixteen original and enter-
taining novels—all for \$1. Read the new cam-
paign offer and form a club. Another new story
nearly ready.

CUT THIS OUT.

Between now and January 1, 1884, a large
number of subscriptions will expire, the major-
ity of which will be renewed.

We respectfully request each subscriber to
examine the date upon his paper, and, if his
subscription expires within that time, to renew
at once before it expires.

This will retain his name in type, and pre-
vent the loss of any copy of his paper.

Renew at once and keep your name on the
mailing list. Renew a once and avoid the rush.
Read the new campaign offer and form a club.

A beer saloon now occupies in Washington the
house in which DANIEL WEBSTER lived. What
a come-down from the wines which DANIEL kept.

Southern people are making fortunes raising
peanuts, and the industry is about to rival cotton
growing in that region. "King Peanut" doesn't
sound as majestic as "King Cotton."

HENRY VILLARD'S new mansion on Madison
avenue is said to far surpass the VANDERBILT
houses in magnificence. It introduces still
another variety to New York architecture,
being Florentine in style.

The cable announces that a bank official who
falsified his accounts has been arrested and
promptly sentenced to fifteen years' imprison-
ment. If he had been in America it is doubtful if
he could have been put behind prison bars inside
of two years. This summary way of dealing with
defaulters is to be commended, even if it does
lessen the profits of lawyers.

The ways of Connecticut law and Connecticut
courts are mysterious, not to say illogical. A few
weeks ago several frivolous world's people were
fined heavily for indulging in the criminal pleasure
of driving out on the Sabbath, such carryings on
being considered very detrimental to the morals
of the saluted State. A few days ago a man was
fined \$20 for shooting a small boy full of bird shot
without cause or provocation. If a Connecticut
man should make a bonfire of his family and brain
two or three of his neighbors for criticizing the
illumination, he would probably be severely reprim-
anded by the court.

What is going to become of the poor old Con-
stitution, anyway? How many points of attack
are there against it? The Woman Suffragists
want an amendment. Senator BLAIR and his
Prohibitionists want an amendment. There is a
demand for an amendment to take the place of
the civil rights bill. The National Reform Asso-
ciation wants to put God in the Constitution in one
way or another. And how here comes the Anti-
Polygamy League with a proposition for an
amendment prohibiting polygamy. Are there any
others to hear from?

Canada is about to have a first-class little piece
of rebellion on her hands. The people of Mani-
toba, who are a part of the confederation, are
indignant because their rights are not given more
recognition by the Canadian Parliament, and
they have formed an association to protest, with
a very significant threat, that they will do some-
thing more than protest if their rights are not
recognized. They want the burdens and privi-
leges of trade and transportation equalized be-
tween Manitoba and the other provinces, and
they protest with a vigor that shows they are
thoroughly in earnest about it.

Score two for the woman-suffragists. The
attorney-general of Canada has told a delegation
from the Toronto City Council and the Canadian
Woman Suffrage Society that the franchise for
women is coming, and that the question is to
receive serious attention from the colonial govern-
ment. The Legislature of Washington Territory
has passed the bill making the ballot free as
manhood, and the Governor says he will sign it.
The bill will become a law in two months. The
people of Oregon are to vote at their next election
on an amendment to the State constitution giving
women the right to vote.

One of the speakers at the meeting of the Na-
tional Academy of Sciences at New Haven, last
week, declared his belief that a new species of
the human race is being developed. He thinks
that the deaf-mutes, being so isolated from the
rest of the world, both by their peculiarities and
separate language, intermarry and so perpe-
tuate their own infirmities. And as they and
their descendants keep to themselves in their
asylums, and their intermarriage with one
another, they will in time become so separated
from the rest of men that they will form their own
communities and become, in short, a new species.

The experience of a number of Boston gentle-
men who are suffering from sores on the lips
should be a warning to smokers. It is supposed
that some poisonous substance in cigars is the
cause of the trouble. It is well known that cancer
has been produced by similar means, and con-
sidering the methods of manufacture sometimes
employed by cigar makers, the only wonder is that
the cases are so few. Cheap cigars are often made
by people who have no regard for cleanliness, es-
pecially in the tenement house factories, and if a
workman is afflicted with any contagious disease
the material which he handles is very liable to be-
come contaminated. There seems to be no pos-
itive safeguard for the smoker, but extreme
caution may at least diminish his chances of be-
coming poisoned.

Minnesota just now affords a delightful climate
to live in. Oranges blossom there every week,
and consumptives and rheumatics who can't
stand the dreadful east winds, with which Boston
is blessed, are revelling in a temperature varying
from 15° to 40° below zero out there. The air,
too, is very bracing. Leastwise, it blows a man up
against the side of a house in Minneapolis the
other day and kept him braced up there till a Chi-
cago drummer came along and breathed the other
way, which created a counter current and removed
the brace, when both drummer and braced stood
in place to the main brace. The only trouble there
now seems to be a lack of ice, the warm spell
of 40° below zero now prevailing having exhausted
the supply. However, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS

is now on his way out there to make up the
deficiency.

THE NEW TIME.

The people who have been much disturbed in
soul over the change of time, who have figured up
the loss in gas they will have to bear, and who
have imagined that there is going to be a vast lot of
inconvenience and general confusion, may possess
themselves this morning in patience and in peace.
All they will have to do will be to set their clocks
back fifteen minutes, and then let the world go on
exactly as it did before. They might forget all
about it, and on Monday they would not know that
anything had happened.

Considering the whole country, the change will
make a wonderful degree of difference with the
travelling public, and it will all be brought about
with a very small amount of inconvenience to the
local public. At a few points the change is as
much as thirty minutes, and at a few others there
will be no change at all. In some quarters there
is such opposition to making the change that the
new time will not be adopted for local time. But
it will be strange if the greater convenience of
the new time does not make itself felt even in
those places after it has gone into operation else-
where.

The greatest inconvenience the new system will
cause will be where two belts meet. There a
traveller coming in from the East and going
West will find a difference in apparent time of
just one hour. But the ease of reckoning differ-
ences in time when that difference is all in hours,
and the assurance that there is no danger of losing
trains or of being unable to make connections be-
cause of the difference of a few minutes in time
standards, will quite overbalance whatever slight
inconvenience there may be otherwise.

NEW THEATRES.

"People, as a rule, pay only for being amused
and cheated," says bluff JOHN RUSKIN in one of
his bluffs and most sarcastic moments. Whether
true or not, it certainly is true that they are
willing to pay very handsomely for being
amused. And, besides, it looks as if they were
willing to pay more every year. Witness the new
theatres that are going up on every hand and the
increased attendance at places of amusement.
Boston can fill seven theatres nightly,
and those who have carefully surveyed the
ground think there is room for
still another. Inability to get the desired site is
all that prevents Boston from having a counter-
part of the Madison Square. And this when the
Bijou is only just preparing to celebrate its first
anniversary, and while the Park is not yet bur-
dened with a weight of years.

Brooklyn is rejoicing over the prospect of two
new theatres, to be completed in a short time. In
New York, Abbey's new Metropolitan Opera
House is filled nightly, though it does not diminish
the crowd that fills the coffers of his rival, Maples-
on. And notwithstanding these two large opera
houses and the legion of theatres of every grade,
each of which calls out its own small army of at-
tendants, Mr. Haverly has on foot a new theatre,
to cost a million dollars, and offers still another
place in which New Yorkers may pay for being
amused. The people of Brooklyn also are not
to be forgotten, and a new theatre, at the cost of a
quarter of a million, is soon to add to their amuse-
ment attractions.

Boston pays nightly from \$5000 to \$8000 for
the privilege of being amused. And that is not
for a single night, or through a single engage-
ment. The average through the theatrical season
will come well within those limits. There is
nothing that people spend money so freely for as
they do for their amusements. It is with a feeling
of regret that they pass their money over to the
grocer, the tailor and the landlord, but they hand
it over gladly into the box office, assured that
there they are going to get the worth of it.

THE LAND FRAUDS.

The only comment necessary upon the legal
action about to be taken by the Land Office
against a firm of Englishmen who have been at-
tempting to defraud the government in the taking
up of public lands, is, why was not something of
the sort done a long time ago? The scheme of
these men was to obtain possession of large tracts
of land by hiring men to make sham settle-
ments on quarter sections, and so getting the whole
amount in their own hands after six months' time.
The scheme has been worked for years in all
the Western States and Territories, by both
foreigners and Americans, and although the law
forbids the taking of more than one "homestead"
by the same person, any man who has wanted more
than one has found it the easiest thing in the world
to take two or three or a half-dozen quarter sec-
tions, or to get into possession of an estate baro-
nical in prospective value. Why has not the
government taken action in the matter before?
It is recommended that Congress change the law
of settlement, making two years instead of six
months necessary for ownership. It wouldn't be
much more trouble to hire men to live on the land
two years than six months. Some honest officials
would be much more likely to stop the business.

FRENCH SWINDLERS.

The successes and exposures of swindlers, while
being widely read in the newspapers of the day,
do not appear to prevent people from still being
imposed upon. The newspapers are continually
filled by their criminal reports showing that the same
old tricks of rogues are successfully played day
after day. The fact that rogues are also always
studying new schemes by which to de-
fraud the public is now commented upon in an
interesting manner by Monsieur JULES CATION,
the chief of the Paris detective force. It seems that
in France the superior travelling facilities and the
almost total abolition of the passport system have
placed French detectives on a par with their American
brethren. A few years ago it was impossible to
travel there without a passport. Another reason
why the detection of crime is harder is the
superior class of men that now undertake the
big schemes. The chief lookout a
short time ago, says M. CATION, was for pickpockets,
escaped burglars, with now and then a big abscon-
der. "Now swindlers on the most gigantic scale are
taking place on every side, conducted by well-edu-
cated men, with com-
mand of any amount of capital, and it is almost
impossible to detect them; they are generally
found out, when they are found out at all, through
some little hitch that cannot possibly be foreseen. There is as much cap-
tal embarked in one of these schemes as would
make an ordinary man's fortune. Take, for in-
stance, the 'great turf frauds' in England, the
forgeries on the Bank of England and the Bank
of France. In both of these cases there was a
capital of nearly \$200,000 embarked and

paid out before they tried to get back a single
cent. In the case of the 'turf frauds' the hitch
occurred by one of the partners being a little too
eager, and in that of the Bank of England forgeries,
if Warren, the American, had not forgotten to
insert the date on Rothschild's bill they would
have netted over \$1,000,000."

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

There is unquestionably a better feeling begin-
ning to prevail in business circles as to the out-
look for financial success this winter. If nothing
unforeseen happens, this feeling is also likely to
become more pronounced, and business will take
an upward turn. Near the close of the year there
are always more or less small failures, but these
cannot be regarded as seriously affecting the gen-
eral prosperity of the country. So far as the
crops are concerned, it is a settled fact that they
are amply sufficient for this country, and will
admit of a very good exportation. There has been
more cranking over the corn crop, and, although
it is 40,000,000 bushels short, there is a product of
1,577,000,000 left. There is also a wheat crop of
425,000,000 and a potato crop of 175,000,000 bushels.
These are certainly not small harvests.

All reports agree that business generally
throughout the country, with the exception of the
iron trade, which is depressed, shows a tendency
to improve, and the prevailing sentiment is that
the lowest prices have been touched, and that a
gradual change may be expected for the better.
The improvement must necessarily be slow. No
more large failures are anticipated. Money is
plenty, with a fair prospect of a free importation
of gold. There is no difficulty in hiring money on
good security at easy rates. City and town bonds
and first-class railroad mortgages are in active de-
mand. The savings banks are loaning money at
4 and 4½ per cent. on good real estate security.
All things considered, while the outlook for busi-
ness is not of the rosiest hue, there is every pros-
pect for hoping for a gradual improvement.

HOME AMUSEMENTS.

As winter approaches and the evenings grow
long, the question arises in many households, how
shall the children, the young people, be made con-
tent at the fireside, and home made so attractive
that they may not be tempted from it by outside
influences? And yet this question is too often
left unanswered, too often not even considered at
all by parents. The Evening Call of Philadelphia
wisely says: "Amusement is the proper feature of
home life. It is a corrective for many evils. It does
not matter so much what the amusements are as
that they shall be regularly provided. Our Ameri-
can homes are too sterile in amusements. The Eng-
lish are more considerate in this direction. They
are apt to go away from home for their amuse-
ment, and so the children from home life. A false
teaching, too, prevails on the subject. Some object
to amusements as leading to gambling. It is barely
possible that there may be cases where this is
true; but the fault is less in the amusement than
in original propensity or bad counsel or training.
If a young person has a propensity for gambling
he will find how to do it. On the other hand,
familiarity with certain games, under the health-
ful influence of home, may do much to take away
the curiosity which quite often leads to gambling.
How far home games may go will depend largely
on the means of the family. But money judiciously
spent for home amusements is well spent."

ANOTHER VIEW.

The editor of the Republic presents a view of
the disturbances in Ireland which is entitled to
consideration and is undoubtedly upheld by
thousands in this country as sound and truthful.

He insists that the disturbances which have
lately taken place in the North were committed
by an insignificant gang of hired ruffians, many of
them having no Irish blood in their veins, and at
the direct instigation of English Tories. The
Nationalists, who may be said to comprise all
Irishmen worthy of the name, took no part in
these disorders, but endured the insolence of the
Orangemen quietly, without making the least
counter-movement. It was simply because the
Orangemen failed to incite the Nationalists to
acts of violence in Ulster, and thus to give Spence
the pretext he is seeking for suppressing the
Nationalist meetings, that the same men, the Eng-
lish landlords, who are instigating the yellow
ruffians in Ulster, determined upon the whole-
sale evictions in Loughrea, in the hope that such
proceedings would create a riot, for which they
came fully prepared, and afford them an opportu-
nity of shooting the people down like dogs. This
done, the next thing in order would be a procla-
mation from Dublin Castle prohibiting all league
meetings and perhaps declaring the league itself an
illegal organization.

The editor of the Republic concludes as fol-
lows: "It has long been the habit of American
writers to lament and deplore the faction fights of
the Irish people, and the time was when such
lamentations were called for. But they are not now.
The National League has killed sectional
feuds in Ireland. With all their bluster
and brag, the Orangemen of Ulster
can no longer muster the lodges against the
Catholics. Less than 500 men took part in the
Londonderry disturbance, according to Magistrate
Thyne, himself an Ulster Orangeman, and these
500 had to be recruited from the whole province.
Even the Tories themselves admit that the day
has gone by when the old issues can be used to
divide Ireland, and they are now endeavoring to
form a new organization to fight the conquering
and unifying league."

ELM-CLAD ENTERPRISE.

As a city of sensations, New Haven, Conn., is
entitled to wear the laurel. Its population is
somewhere in the neighborhood of 65,000, but no
city of treble its inhabitants begins to afford
such a paradise for the newspaper reporter or the
admirer of startling and odd events.

When there is no MALLEY trial on hand the
"City of Elms" at once adapts itself to the situ-
ation, and presents to the gaze of an astonished
world the form of a trusted police captain, caught
in taking money from prisoners who had
had the misfortune to imbibe too much
Grand street beer, or who had travelled too extensively among the whiskey-dens
of East street, to say nothing of occasional for-
queness of "Gus's" golden ales, or the classical
quaffer of "Mory's" golden ales.

Nor does the home of elm-clad Temple street
and lawn-lined Hillhouse avenue confine itself to
police-station novelties or to the discovery of the
bodies of pretty JENNIE CRAMERS floating in the
shoals off fair West Haven's shore. High life
contributes its full share to the ever replenish-
ing round of the new and unexpected. The excite-
ment reigns just now grows out of a way-
ward and festive lawn tennis ball, sent careering
from a fashionable lawn of one of the families of
the upper-tendency into the yard of a neighboring
patriarch.

It seems that the tennis ball was not content to
go over there once, but must needs repeat the
experiment, raising the ire of both parties to such
an extent that an assault followed, and in its wake
a suit for slander, the basis for the latter resting

on the neighborly and soothing declaration made
by the owners of the lawn-tennis ball that he
whose ground had been invaded by the erratic
sphere had fled from the South to cheat his
creditors.

We are assured by the local papers that "all the
parties are wealthy and move in the best society,"
which makes the result of the tendencies of this
tennis ball to wander from home all the more
interesting, while causing everybody to wonder
how he of the invaded yard really did treat his
creditors in the Sunny South.

Just what sensation New Haven will next
produce is not easy to foresee, but that when the
present one begins to wane, she will be on hand,
bright and smiling, with something fully up to the
standard, goes without saying.

INDICATIONS FOR 1884.

The New York World gives a column of test
votes in debatable States in the years pre-
ceding the last five presidential elections to
show that these votes distinctly indicate the
beating of the public pulse and are really the
most important evidences upon which to base
calculations as to the results of presidential con-
tests.

This year the Republicans hold the following
States, either by present elections or, where none
have been held, by the latest State contests:
Massachusetts, Republican majority..... 9,000
Iowa, Republican majority..... 2,000
Illinois, Republican majority..... 5,500
Pennsylvania, Republican majority..... 17,000
Minnesota, Republican majority..... 15,000
Oregon, Republican majority..... 1,400
Connecticut, Republican majority..... 5,000

The Democrats either by election this year
or last year hold the following of these de-
batable States:

New York, Democratic majority..... 18,000
Ohio, Democratic majority..... 12,000
California, Democratic majority..... 23,500
Wisconsin, Democratic majority..... 9,000
Michigan, Democratic majority..... 4,500
Kansas, Democratic majority..... 7,000
Indiana, Democratic majority..... 10,000
New Jersey, Democratic majority..... 8,000
Colorado, Democratic majority..... 2,300
Nevada, Democratic majority..... 1,200

The changes that have taken place are sig-
nificant, and show that the g. o. p. is going
with considerable celerity.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

The New York Sun is afraid Massachusetts has
"little reason to rejoice over what the Journal calls
"the victory of the decent people of the State." The
Sun says: "The decent people of Massachu-
setts this year are only 160,000 and the indecent
people are 150,000. In other words, the decent
people have increased 26,000 in five years, or at
the rate of 5200 a year, while the indecent people
have increased more than 40,000, or at the rate
of more than 8000 a year.

"This is why Massachusetts is in a bad way.
In a few years, at the natural rate of increase, the
indecent people will greatly and hopelessly out-
number the decent people. The only remedy of
the latter will be emigration, a remedy which, it
will be remembered, has already been suggested
by that eminent student of social phenomena, Mr.
G. F. HOAR.

"ICHABOD! ICHABOD! How have the mighty
fallen! The decent people of the once righteous
Commonwealth cannot keep Thanksgiving day
with more than a hollow pretence of rejoicing.
But let them keep Fast day with rigid solemnity,
and abstain from base ball and all secular diver-
sion on that day. If figures don't lie, the in-
decent people—the common, ordinary people of
Massachusetts—are coming in before long."

MANUAL TRAINING.

The agitation of the subject of manual training
in the public schools has found definite and prac-
tical expression in the request made by the school
committee to the City Council for an appropriation
for the equipment and maintenance of a
manual training school, and the fitting up of the
basement of the Latin School for immediate use
for that purpose. It is their idea that this ele-
mentary training school should give instruction
in the use of hand tools, particularly those of car-
pentry, not for the purpose of teaching a trade,
but solely to give better training to the hands.

The experiments in manual training schools,
such as the Dwight School in this city and the
school in St. Louis, have been very successful,
and so far as precedent goes there is no reason
why the proposed plan may not be, in many ways,
productive of good results.

HOW HE SUCCEEDED.

There are volumes of philosophy in the short
account Colonel JAMES HOUTSON gave to a New
York Sun reporter of how he had won three
fortunes. To every young man starting out in the
world—and young women also, since they are
taking up the habit of "starting out"—too—it is
worth all the hundreds and thousands of pages
that have been written of philosophy about the
nature of success and advice as to how to gain it.

He put it all in the two lines: "To meet a want
and meet it well. To make money and to save it."

Colonel HOUTSON went to California in the early
times, and instead of going daff about the gold ex-
citement or seeking occupation in any one of the
hundred ways in which everybody who went there
expected to get rich, he saw that everybody wore
dirty linen because nobody had time to wash it,
learned that he could earn a dollar each by wash-
ing shirts, started a laundry and in four
years came back to New York a rich man.

He lost his money and sought his fortune
in California again. He stopped at a hotel
on the route to the gold mines and found
the food so poor that the 'half-starving
travellers could scarcely eat it. He saw the need
of a good hotel, bought out the landlord and made
the place famous on the Western coast for the
excellence of the cooking. At the end of five
years he came back to New York worth half a
million. Again he lost it and returned to Cali-
fornia, this time to make a third and greater for-
tune by conducting a safe and trustworthy bank-
ing business at a time when all other banking
houses were insecure.

The rule that he followed is the golden rule of
success in any calling—to see the need that is
unfilled, and fill it with the best possible work, no
matter what it is. He saw that an honorable pos-
ition rests upon meeting with good work a need of
society, no matter how humble or menial in popu-
lar opinion that work may be, and not upon the
kind of work he sought to do. "To meet a want,
and meet it well. To make money and to save it."

"Well, what did you do with your five dollar
bill?" "Pasted it in your hats, young men, and you
will be sure to succeed."

The accident that happened at the Danvers In-
sane Asylum the other day, where an insane man
fell from a window in the fourth story, and was
afterwards found dead some distance from the
building, looks as if that institution is not all it
should be. The report carefully adds that "no

blame is attached to the attendants." Of course
not. There never is. But in the name of all hu-
manity, what are the attendants there for if not
to prevent the possibility of just such accidents as
this? Are they in the habit of allowing the in-
mates to hang themselves outside the windows,
and are trapeze performances from window-sills
the usual recreations of the insane at Danvers? With
an asylum that cost a million and more, and is
carried on by a set of swell salaries to suit, it
looks as if reasonable precautions might be taken
to secure the safety of the inmates.

NOTES AND EXTRACTS.

President Arthur is getting thin. This proves
that he is a candidate for election.

The plumber will soon have his revenge on the
people who have been joking about him all summer.

The richest people abroad dress the plainest.
New York Sun: Every young man ought to be
interested in politics, and deeply interested. He
ought to enlist in the one or the other political
army, and never be without decided political con-
victions.

Muldoon, the wrestler, is a bone-cracker, and
Whistler has found his cost.
"I have solved the conundrum, 'how to get
rich,'" said one Boston tramp to another. "We
will work our passage to England, steal some
good clothes and return here as lecturers. The
Americans will swallow any sort of a lecture, pro-
vided we play Englishmen well."

Detroit Free Press: Five thousand dollars re-
ward is offered for one single instance where a
Democratic or Republican paper was surprised at
the result of the election, no matter who got
scotched. Nothing ever surprises a newspaper—
not even a fire.

A South American princess who was brought up
on cannibal dainties is pining away in a boarding-
house, every day in Philadelphia. She is so sick
of a fair young girl yearning for a missionary who
will not put in an appearance and save her from
dying.

Siftings: "My boys," said a German sergeant
to a squad of United States regulars, "I wish you
to understand that I am of van de best-hearted
vellers in de world. Don't you peevish dot
"Oh, yes, sir," answered the members of the
squad. "Dot's all right. I'm von de best-
hearted vellers in de world except ven I'm on duty,
and ven I'm on duty

CHECKERS.

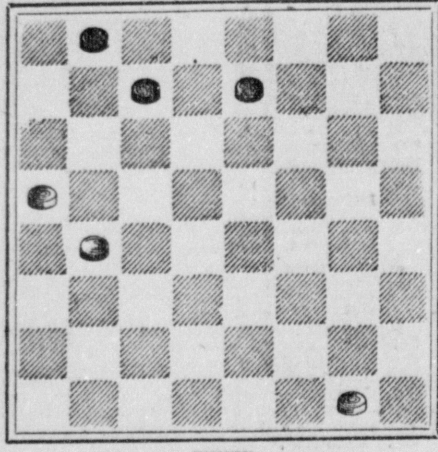
CHARLES F. BARKER, Editor.

Boston, November 20, 1883.
All communications for this department must be addressed to Charles F. Barker, No. 8 Houghton street, Cambridgeport, Mass.

Now Ready,
"Barker's American Checker-Player," comprising twenty-two openings, with 534 variations of the best analyzed play, together with thirty-five critical positions, twenty-two of which have been contributed to this work by the celebrated composers, Messrs. Wardwell and Lyman, containing in all 179 pages, by Charles F. Barker, author of the "World's Checker Book," etc. It is handsomely bound in cloth. Price, 75 cents in silver, currency or American postage-stamps, post-paid. All orders promptly attended to. Address Charles F. Barker, No. 8 Houghton street, Cambridgeport, Mass.

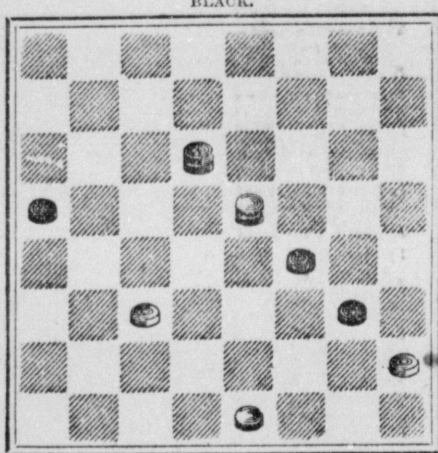
Chess and checker players' headquarters, No. 15 Pemberton square.

Position No. 1173.
BY ISAIAH BARKER, CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS. BLACK.



White to move and draw.
The above position was published wrong last week. We give it again this week corrected.

Position No. 1174.
BY WALTER L. HANNAHS, OAKVILLE, CONN. BLACK.



Black to move and draw.

Game No. 1673—New Fifteenth.
BY G. H. POWELL, BOSTON, MASS.

10-15	26-23	2	6	28-22	17-10
11-17	8-11	19-10	3	1-9	9
15-18	24-20	6-15	26-23	10-14	2
23-14	1-9	20-22	8-12	6-2	2
20-21	28-22	11-14	14-8	14-15	1
22-15	11-15	31-26	5-14	24-19	1
11-18	30-26	12-16	23-19	18-25	2
17-14	24-8	25-21	16-23	19-10	1
6-9	23-19	18-25	27-9	11-15	1

A—In game No. 2268 of Turf Mr. E. A. Durgin introduces this move to correct "Janvier's Anderson" var. 23, at 32d move, where 23-19 is played.

B—Corrects Durgin, who plays 12-16 and 1-5, allowing white to win. This leaves Janvier's Anderson correct.

Game No. 1674—Switcher.
Played between Messrs. Wylie and Robinson—Robinson's move.

11-15	18-22	8-15	24-27	23-18	1
21-17	23-18	17-13	18-15	6-1	1
9-13	1-6	12-10	10-14	18-14	1
20-21	28-22	11-14	14-8	14-15	1
8-11	6-9	7-16	27-31	14-10	1
17-14	27-23	18-9	19-16	22-24	1
24-14	3-8	8-2	24-14	26-30	1
21-14	30-25	22-18	16-12	26-30	1
6-10	22-26	15-22	26-23	8-12	1
20-21	28-22	11-14	14-8	14-15	1
18-22	11-15	16-20	14-17	12-15	1
26-17	18-11	24-19	8-3	26-23	1
20-21	28-22	11-14	14-8	14-15	1
24-20	32-23	23-18	9-6	3	Drawn.

A—Can black win? A. O. Robinson.—[Turf.]

Game No. 1675—Laird and Lady.
The following three games were played at Greenock, on Saturday last, in the match between W. Campbell of Glasgow and J. Ferrie of Greenock:

Second game in the match—Campbell's move.

10-15	15-18	4-11	6-10	7-10	1
17-17	24-20	12-16	11-7	20-16	1
8-11	6-9	12-10	10-15	14-18	1
23-19	12-19	24-8	32-27	24-20	1
10-11	13-10	10-11	14-17	23-18	1
17-14	26-22	25-22	27-23	18-6	1
10-17	17-22	1-6	9-14	12-19	1
21-14	31-8	28-24	6-13	19-14	Drawn.

Third game in the match—Alma's move.

11-15	29-25	15-18	18-23	18-27	1
17-17	24-20	12-16	11-7	20-16	1
8-11	19-16	11-18	8-11	27-31	1
23-19	12-19	10-16	12-8	8-24	1
10-11	13-10	10-11	14-17	23-18	1
20-21	28-22	11-14	14-8	14-15	1
18-22	11-15	16-20	14-17	12-15	1
26-17	18-11	24-19	8-3	26-23	1
20-21	28-22	11-14	14-8	14-15	1
24-20	32-23	23-18	9-6	3	Drawn.

Fourth game in the match—Campbell's move.

11-15	18-22	8-15	24-27	23-18	1
21-17	23-18	17-13	18-15	6-1	1
9-13	1-6	12-10	10-14	18-14	1
20-21	28-22	11-14	14-8	14-15	1
8-11	6-9	7-16	27-31	14-10	1
17-14	27-23	18-9	19-16	22-24	1
24-14	3-8	8-2	24-14	26-30	1
21-14	30-25	22-18	16-12	26-30	1
6-10	22-26	15-22	26-23	8-12	1
20-21	28-22	11-14	14-8	14-15	1
18-22	11-15	16-20	14-17	12-15	1
26-17	18-11	24-19	8-3	26-23	1
20-21	28-22	11-14	14-8	14-15	1
24-20	32-23	23-18	9-6	3	Drawn.

Solution of Position No. 1171.
End game by "Whyte Dyke."

BY G. H. POWELL, BOSTON, MASS.

18-14 23-18 15-11 7-2 6-9
26-31 26-33 23-19 24-27 W. wins.
27-23 19-16 11-7 2-6
31-26 20-24 19-23 27-31

26-22 14-9 27-31 10-7 W. wins.
27-31 27-31 15-11 2-6 Drawn.
20-24 18-14 31-26 14-10

19-16 19-23 8-3 27-31 Drawn.
20-21 12-17 7-11 2-6
16-12 20-24 8-3 27-31

Solution of Position No. 1172.
BY G. W. BROWN, WARREN, ME.

28-19 27-23 17-14 14-10 11-15
16-28 15-10 6-9 6-15 9-14
23-17 21-17 23-18 15-11 15-19
11-16 10-6 9-6 6-9 W. wins.

Checker News.
During Mr. Wylie's visit to Detroit he played in all 247 games, of which he won 198; lost 6, drawn 43. The following are the scores of the leading players: Wylie, 1; McGreevy, 0; drawn, 43; Wylie, 13; Ashley, 2; drawn, 11; Wylie, 43; Jackson, 2; drawn, 3.

Mr. David B. Day, a prominent player of Jersey City, N. J., spent a week in Boston recently. During his stay here he made the following scores: Day.....1 Maynard.....1 Drawn.....4 Day.....1 Oak.....1 Drawn.....5 Day.....1 R. W. Day.....1 Drawn.....5 Day.....4 Dr. Brooks.....2 Drawn.....4 Day.....2 Bailey.....0 Drawn.....0 Day.....2 Wright.....1 Drawn.....3 Day.....2 Wright.....1 Drawn.....3

In response to an invitation from the Haverhill players, the editor visited that city on Monday, October 29. Through the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Larkin, who well also, as Messrs. Kilian and Tenney, he was enabled to enjoy an excellent time.

Experts visiting Haverhill will be assured of a

An Efficient Remedy

In all cases of Bronchial and Pulmonary Affections, is AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. As such it is recognized and prescribed by the medical profession, and in many thousands of families, for the past forty years, it has been regarded as an invaluable household remedy. It is a preparation that only requires to be taken in very small quantities, and a few doses of it administered in the early stages of a cold or cough will effect a speedy cure, and may, very possibly, save life. There is no doubt whatever that

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Has preserved the lives of great numbers of persons, by arresting the development of Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pulmonary Consumption, and affording the cure of those dangerous maladies. It should be kept ready for use in every family where there are children, as it is a medicine far superior to all others in the treatment of Croup, the alleviation of Whooping Cough, and the cure of Colds and Influenza, ailments peculiarly incidental to childhood and youth. Promptitude in dealing with all diseases of this class is of the utmost importance. The loss of a single day may, in many cases, entail fatal consequences. It is with this view, and a desire to give the public a more certain and reliable remedy, that we have prepared this medicine, which is constantly gaining a deeper hold, but take it once the speediest and most certain to cure.

STANDARD TIME.

Particulars of the Extensive Change Which Took Effect Sunday—Facts Concerning Possible Future Universal Standard.

Sunday, at noon, the much-heralded change of time took effect. From that time onward all places in the United States and Canada, from Eastport, Me., to a point a little west of Cleveland, O., and Jacksonville, Fla., will have the same standard time. Or, more exactly, the clocks at all points between the meridian of 87° 30' and 82° 30' will indicate the same hour and minute. Then all points from Eastport, Me., to a point a little west of Cleveland, O., and Jacksonville, Fla., will have the same standard time. Or, more exactly, the clocks at all points between the meridian of 87° 30' and 82° 30' will indicate the same hour and minute. Then all points from Eastport, Me., to a point a little west of Cleveland, O., and Jacksonville, Fla., will have the same standard time. Or, more exactly, the clocks at all points between the meridian of 87° 30' and 82° 30' will indicate the same hour and minute. 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